

United World Conference

2015



Atlantic College

MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Guide Booklet

A Message from the Secretariat

Welcome to the 2015 United World Conference!

This year, the school's Global Faculty, Peace Council and the Model United Nations (MUN) Secretariat have collaborated to put together a conference on learning about and discussing pertinent world issues.



This booklet will provide you with information needed in order to make the most out of the event. It has some information and links on the procedure for the conference, as well as the schedule and the various topics being discussed throughout the conference.

Although listening to a speaker should be nothing new, you may be unfamiliar with public speaking and formal debate. Many students will be new to it, and the best thing to do is just go for it and take part – we all get the hang of it in that process. Participating in MUN sessions will demonstrate policymaking, diplomacy and negotiation, and we hope you come away having considered it a valuable experience.

As a final note – it is a formal event! Please suit-up and join us in what will hopefully be a great time and fantastic debates. See you there!

The ACMUN Secretariat (2015)

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Committee Lists

COMMITTEE	LEVEL	TOPIC	CHAIRS
UN Office for Outer Space Affairs	1	<i>Space Development, Expansion and Ownership- Who Owns the Infinite?</i>	Piers and Igor
UN Women	1	<i>Discrimination and Treatment of Women in the Armed Forces</i>	Ashwin and Noam
World Health Organization	1	<i>Ebola</i>	Francesca and Joyce
UN Children's Fund	2	<i>Child Soldiers in Africa</i>	Melisande and Carolien
International Maritime Organization	2	<i>Piracy Around Somalia and Neighbouring Waters</i>	Sara Y. and Muzakkir
Special, Political, and Decolonization	2	<i>Exploitation of Workers in the Modern World</i>	Aman and Sanae
UN Disarmament and International Security Council	3	<i>The Taliban</i>	Christie and Thomas
UN High Commission of Refugees	3	<i>Syria</i>	Cecilia and Lucy
African Union	3	<i>Removing External Hindrances to Development in Africa</i>	Henry and Vale
General Assembly	3	<i>Human Trafficking</i>	Barbara and Melody
Historical Council	4	<i>The Cuban Missile Crisis</i>	Sanaa and Salvador
UN Development Programme	4	<i>Setting New Sustainable Development Goals</i>	Reem and Sabina
UN Office on Drugs and Crime	4	<i>The War on Drugs in Latin America</i>	Claire and Anna
UN Human Rights Council	4	<i>Child Trafficking, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography</i>	Krunali and Hazel
Security Council	5	<i>IS and Western Intervention in the Middle-East</i>	Zayd and Shebab
UN Economic and Social Council	5	<i>The Role of Foreign Aid to Countries Emerging from Conflict</i>	Yuval and Merethe

Conference Schedule

THURSDAY JANUARY 29th

Time	Venue	
08:00- 08:50 <i>(tbc)</i>	Dining Hall	Breakfast. Tutors to meet with tutees at breakfast.
9:00-9:30	Bradenstoke Hall	Opening ceremony
9:30-10:15	Bradenstoke Hall	Opening speech <i>Keynote speaker: Shamayim Watson</i>
10:15-10:45	Dining Hall	Coffee break
10:45-11:25	Various venues	Workshop 1 <i>Workshop leaders: Guest speakers and students (up to 25 in total)</i>
11:30-	Various venues	MUN Debate
	Dining Hall	Lunch
14:00-15:00	Bradenstoke Hall	Panel discussion: <i>Is the world getting better?</i> Participants: <i>Shamayim Watson, Robert Smith, Inigo Gilmore and Peter Morgan Barnes</i> Hosts: <i>Miina Hiilloskivi and Natasha Karam</i>
15:00-15:15		Break
15:15-17:00	Various venues	MUN Debate
17:30-18:30	Dining Hall	Supper
19:00- 21:00	Glass Room	PeaCo Chair Elections and Social Event
21:00- 22:15	Student houses	Open house

FRIDAY JANUARY 30th

Time	Venue	
08:00- 08:50	Dining Hall	Breakfast
9:00-9:40	Bradenstoke Hall	Keynote speech: [title] <i>Keynote speaker: Inigo Gilmore (tbc)</i>
9:45-10:30	Various venues	MUN Debate
10:30-11:00	Dining Hall	Coffee break
11:00-	Various venues	MUN Debate
	Dining Hall	Lunch
14:00-15:00	Various venues	Workshop 2 <i>Workshop leaders: Guest speakers and students (up to 25 in total)</i>
15:00-15:15		Break
15:15-16:00	Bradenstoke Hall	Closing speech <i>Keynote speaker: Professor Joshua Castellino</i>
16:00-16:45	Bradenstoke Hall	Closing ceremony
17:30-18:30	Dining Hall	Supper
<i>tbc</i>	Bradenstoke? <i>tbc</i>	Delegate Dance

Parliamentary Procedure Cheat Sheet

Note: This section is just a summary of some basics for MUN. For a more complete explanation, please look at the following three links.

From the UN:

<http://www.una.org.uk/content/model-un-rules-and-procedure>

<http://www.una.org.uk/content/model-un-glossary>

From the World MUN:

<http://www.worldmun.org/static/pdfs/Rules%20of%20Procedure%202015.pdf>

Arguably one of the most important parliamentary procedure rules: NEVER REFER TO YOURSELF IN FIRST PERSON; also, do not refer directly to other delegates (“I” and “You”). Instead, use some of the following examples for how to properly address others in your Council.

- Honourable Chair...
- The delegation of _____ would like to state that_____.
- Is the delegate of _____ aware...?
- Does the speaker realize ...?
- We yield the floor to the Chair/to the delegate of _____.
- Does the representative of _____ not agree that...?



Phrase	Translation
“Is it in order to...?”	Is it allowed to...?
“It is in order to...” / “It isn’t order to...”	It will be / won’t be allowed to...
“Request for follow up?” (asked to the chair)	Can I ask another question?
“That will be entertained.”	That will be allowed to happen.
“That won’t be entertained.”	That won’t be allowed to happen.
“This Delegate yields... to another Delegate.”	What happens to your remaining time? It is given to that Delegate, who may not yield to any others.
to Points of Information.”	Other Delegates use the time to ask you one short question each; Delegates are chosen by the Chair.
to the Chair.”	It is not used by anyone; the Chair will move on to the next speaker. Use this if you don’t want to answer questions or have anyone else speak on your point.

Points	When is it used?
Point of Personal Privilege	-cannot hear speaker -cannot see something projected -need to use the bathroom
Point of Order	-to point out improper parliamentary procedure by the Chair -to point out improper parliamentary

	<p>procedure by another Delegate <i>immediately ruled on by the Chair; the decision is open to appeal</i></p>
Point of Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -to ask a Delegate a question after they give a speech -phrase it as one short, clear question -if you would like to ask another, ask “Request for follow up?” to the Chair -can be to point out a flaw in the speech, or can be to help them make a point (i.e. “Does the delegate not agree that...?”)
Point of Parliamentary Inquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -only to ask Chair question regarding the Rules of Procedure

How to write a Resolution

A Resolution contains all suggestions, written out, to address a specific problem or issue. Only resolutions of the Security Council can oblige countries to take action; all other Councils make recommendations.

Before a Resolution has been passed by a Council, it is referred to as a Draft Resolution. The authors of the Draft Resolution are called the Sponsors; there can be no more than four Sponsors. It follows a particular layout; it is comprised of three components: the Heading, the Preambulatory Clauses, and the Operative Clauses. Please do not change the formatting of the template provided, such as the margins or font size. It is especially important to follow the rules regarding italicizing, underlining, and numbering for the respective types of clauses.



Heading

There is an exact format for the heading which must be followed so that Chairs and Delegates can keep track of the various Draft Resolutions introduced. Besides listing the Sponsors, it also lists the Signatories, and both are listed in alphabetical order. A Delegate counts as a Signatory if the Delegate has agreed to sign the Draft Resolution; they need not support the Draft Resolution itself, being a Signatory simply signifies that the Delegate would like to open the Draft Resolution for debate. Observers may both sign and sponsor Draft Resolutions.



Preambulatory Clauses

The Preambulatory Clauses describe the issue and provide background information. They explain relevant historical and current details about the situation and state hard facts. During the Lobbying & Merging stage, delegates who haven't researched very well are more likely to sign onto your Draft Resolution if you've thoroughly addressed the key factors of the situation and have accurate supporting facts.

Operative Clauses

The Operative Clauses are the most essential component of a Draft Resolution. If they are strong and clear, they will lead to more delegates voting in favor of your resolution because they want to support something that will be effective. The Operative Clauses offer suggestions regarding how to resolve an issue. Note that successful Operative Clauses not only explain what can be done, but include sub-clauses on how it could specifically be achieved.



Suggestions for preambulatory clauses

Affirming	Expressing its appreciation	Noting with regret
Alarmed by	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with deep concern
Approving	Fulfilling	Noting with satisfaction
Aware of	Fully alarmed	Noting further
Bearing in mind	Fully aware	Noting with approval
Believing	Fully believing	Observing
Confident	Further deploring	Reaffirming
Contemplating	Further recalling	Realizing
Convinced	Guided by	Recalling
Declaring	Having adopted	Recognizing
Deeply concerned	Having considered	Referring
Deeply conscious	Having considered further	Seeking
Deeply convinced	Having devoted attention	Taking into account
Deeply disturbed	Having examined	Taking into consideration
Deeply regretting	Having heard	Taking note
Desiring	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Emphasizing	Having studied	Welcoming
Expecting	Keeping in mind	

Suggestions for operative clauses

Accepts	Encourages	Hopes
Affirms	Endorses	Invites
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Notes
Asks	Expresses its hope	Proclaims
Authorizes	Further invites	Reaffirms
Calls	Deplores	Recommends
Calls for	Designates	Regrets
Calls upon	Draws the attention	Reminds
Condemns	Emphasizes	Requests
Confirms	Encourages	Sanctions
Congratulates	Endorses	Solemnly affirms
Considers	Expresses its appreciation	Strongly condemns
Decides	Expresses its hope	Strongly urges
Declares accordingly	Further proclaims	Supports
Demands	Further reminds	Suggests
Deplores	Further recommends	Takes note of
Designates	Further requests	Transmits
Draws the attention to	Further resolves	Transmits
Emphasizes	Has resolved	Urges



